THE DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

0 : The Secretary

APR 1 6 1963

THEOLOGIE S/S P.S. : III. - Thomas L. Hardres 1/14

INTTAILS. LITTE: <u>ROSETA COFFERSAN ES PERMANOS EN PROPEN APPO MARGOS SE AN</u> LIGATI INTO ESCAPA PARA

The US Aid Stacks in Moscow relates a report that Marshala Washalanko and Golikov had opposed the Guban Aissile Secisions in early 1962. As a result they suffered denotions in April and returned to favor in Movember. The "experienced Moscow observer" who was the source of the report further stated that Khrushchev made the Guban missile decision and that it was definitely not imposed upon him by hard-line military men or a Probation faction.

Partial Infilmation. This is the first intelligence report we have seen on the subject. We can confirm that the two Marshais mentioned wars chifted from their positions last spring. Mackalenko was removed as chief of the Strategic Macket Forces and became Chief Inspector of the Soviet Armed Forces. Golikov in May was removed as the chief political officer of the armed services because— of ill health. However, their return to favor cannot be documented. Colikov, according to a Soviet protocol officer who reviewed the guest list for the US Armed Forces day reception, remains in poor health and would not be able to accept an invitation. Maskalenko was recently rumored to be due for a promotion, but we have not had any further news on that score.

alour 3

Downgraded at 12 year intervals; not automatically declassified.

Thesis Plausible. We believe the thesis of the report to be generally plausible. Moviet military men, and the chief of the Strategic Mocket Forces in particular, may well have had reason to oppose the Cuban deployment on military grounds, while Khrushchev might have seen the venture as a cheap means of adding to Soviet ability to threaten the US.